The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,868.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½

As. per line. Each Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. POONAH, (2,152 tons, and 400 H.P.), Capt. M. Lockie, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

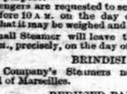
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Bayley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd February 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new Screw Steamer WELLESLEY, 1,134 Tons, and 99 H.P., Captain Robert Petrie, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH, Elphinstone Circle, or to Captain Peters on board.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines at Meals.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	12	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of the Italian line, the Company run Mail steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

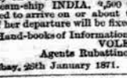
In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Crocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,000 tons burden Captain Dodero, expected to arrive on or about the 10th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY FOURTH MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 30th March, 1871, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th March. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The first fare for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

Pass.	Cabin.	Deck without Food
To Aden	£16	£ 6-15
To Suez	£20	£11-15
To Port Said	£20	£12-10
To Trieste	£30	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta for Alexandria direct for Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, 1,930 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Trieste, if being a direct route, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, as from the Island coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery is seen, the only 65 hours of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 6½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this to 7 Line, which are built expressly for this service, with a special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

MESSRS GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30	Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £32 10s	
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £35; 2nd class £24	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Corner, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME ... Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	„ MUNICH. Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Damon, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Liverpool	£60
2nd Class Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

NOTICE.—The s. s. "ORLANDO" will leave on 15th instant. Passengers should embark in the morning, and send their HEAVY BAGGAGE on board by noon the previous day.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship THE TWEED, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective Goods without delay: failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Stuart will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen.—All Dry.

PAYNE & Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY, Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

5 Embroidered Caps
4 Embroidered Frocks
3 Pieces Silk Ulechas
11 ditto Embroidered Kinkhobs

At 1 P.M.

One English-built two-wheeled Dog-cart by Windover and Lawson.

One four-wheeled ditto (both in prime order).

A strong teak-built Pleasure Life-boat with Oars, Sails, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th inst, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Tookaram Malee and Hurribe Ramjee Malee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sittaram Wishwanath and Bomaji, widow of the late Wishwanath Essoba, guardian for her infant son Dwarkanath Wiswanath, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of ferna freehold new salt batty ground, situated at the junction of the Falkland and Ballasis Roads, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 482 in the name of Wiswanath Essoba, and containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and ten square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by batty ground now or formerly belonging to the late Hon'ble Mr Juggonath Sunkersett, on or towards the east by ground now or formerly belonging to the late Hon'ble Mr Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, on or towards the south by public water drain and also by the batty ground now or lately belonging to Mccya Peerkhanbhoy, and on or towards the west by New Foras Road, and also by batty ground now or formerly belonging to Karbadjee Hormusjee.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Pianos, Table Patent Fireproof and Thief-proof Safe, by George Price &c., at No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

To-morrow SATURDAY, the 11th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction, at their Rooms, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Pianos, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, and also some Oil Paintings, treble Patent Fire-proof and Thief-proof double-door Safe by George Price, the same comprises rich Cut Glass Handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated Ware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers Hotwater and Bread Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, sets of Spoons and Forks, Mahogany cases of Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Black-wood Household Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 5 pieces, a ditto Camp Table in 3 pieces, a ditto round ditto for 10 persons, Sideboards, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, Circular, Pier and Office Tables, easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Handsome Brussels Carpets, plated Double light hanging Argand Lamp with moon, bottom and drops, 2 Mahogany Grand Square Pianos by John Broadwood and Sons, Four-post Bedsteads with Mattress, Pillows and Curtain, Iron Painted ditto with ditto, a ditto ditto Childs' ditto with ditto, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables Toilet Glasses, Clothes Presses, Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, English Light Chairs, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property on view, from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Borce Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed Goods.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light Canal Spring Buggy, by Mayhall and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atals, Paradise Lost, Vivian Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Schroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of C. H. Lucius, Esq., the same comprises thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Elkington's Plateware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater and Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Cake Basket Round Salvers, a Mahogany Case containing Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother-o'pearl handles, Cutlery &c., richly open carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Camp Tables, 6 chairs, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Circular, Pier, Sofa, and Card Tables, Easy, Predieu, and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, rich Velvet Pile Carpets, a Centre Ottoman, a first class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C H. Schroder, a Lady's Davenport, Music Stand, Teapoys, plated 3 light Argand Lamp, Horned Hanging, Four-post Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Gown and Clothes Presses, Towel Horses &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly English Walnutwood, Mahogany, Ebony, and richly gilt Household Furniture, magnificent, crystal cut and plated, 24, 18, 12, and 8 lights Chandeliers by Nash, handsome Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames with Consoles Tables, Tucker's handsome plated 4, 6 and 12 lights Args d Chandeliers, valuable gilt Clocks, Wall Garnishes, handsome Vases, rich Carpets, China Garden Seats, China Pots of choice Plants, &c., at Love Lane, next to H H Agakhan.

On TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY the 22nd inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hurbhung Nursee, the mortgagor the very valuable and costly Furniture, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 10th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, under the patronage of His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.B.I., Governor of Bombay, when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE (at 1-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 150; second, Rs. 75.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE (at 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second, Rs. 50 by Mr. Maxwell's Friend. If 5 boats do not start, 2nd prize withheld; 3rd, Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start.)

SIXTH RACE (at 3-3) P.M.)—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE (at 3-45 P.M.)—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or C. tters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 75; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25.

EIGHTH RACE (at 3-50 P.M.)—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from stations at flag-ship to a flag-boat moored between Caranjah shoal and Gull Island, rounding it, and leaving it on starboard hand, thence round inner light ship leaving it also on star-board hand, and back to flag-ship passing between flag-ship and the hulk, heading up the harbour (once round). Yachts of the second race two to round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from stations at Flag ship to a Flag boat moored about a mile off in the direction of Oyster Rock, rounding it, leaving it on the Port hand, and back to starting Point.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before 1 o'clock of TUESDAY the 14th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

HENRY MORLAND, H. MANISTY, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 27th Jan. 1871.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—Members of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB intending to avail themselves of the Flag Ship at the Regatta on the 22nd instant, are reminded that they should intimate the same to the Secretaries, no later than the 15th instant, as intimated in the Circular already forwarded to them.

HENRY MORLAND, H. MANISTY, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

9th February 1871.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—The List of Entries of the Sailing and Rowing Matches of the next Regatta will close at 1 o'clock of Tuesday the 14th, the 14th instant. Owners of Yachts or Boats intending to compete in the Races are requested to enter their Boats without delay at the secretaries' Office, H. M.'s Dockyard.

No entries will be received after the above hour.

HENRY MORLAND, H. MANISTY, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

9th February 1871.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE MEASUREMENT.—SHIPPERS are hereby informed that DUPLICATES and TRIPLICATES of EXPORT SHIPPING BILLS, as well as ORIGINALS, must bear the endorsement of PAYMENT of MEASUREMENT FEE.

By order, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February 1871.

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising:

DECANTERS, pair from	Rs. 10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz.	
CLARET JUGS, each	„ 7-0	from	Rs. 5-4
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair	„ 8-0	FINGER BOWLS,	do. 12-8
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, doz.	„ 8-0	BEER GLASSES,	do. 8-0
GOBLETS, doz.	„ 8-0	SODA WATER,	do. 10-8
CLARET	do. 6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from	4-8
GREEN HOCK	do. „ 9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
LIQUEUR	do. „ 4-8	OVAL DISHES, each	„ 10-4
PORT	do. „ 5-4	PICKLE JARS, pair	„ 6-8
SHERRY	do. „ 6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair	„ 2-4
JELLY	do. „ 5-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz.	„ 8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Third Edition.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE ..... Rs. 26.

STARLING'S INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE—with Supplement—containing the Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1869..... Rs. 18-12.

NORTON'S (Hon. J. B.) LEADING CASES ON THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE, with Notes..... Rs. 21.

AUSTIN'S LECTURES ON JURISPRUDENCE.—Third Edition, 1869. Revised and Edited by Robert Campbell. Two Volumes ..... Rs. 20.

BEST on the LAW of EVIDENCE. Fifth Edition, 1870..... Rs. 17-8.

INDIAN DIGEST..... Rs. 28.

CHEVER'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA. New edition, just published. Rs. 26 Cash. Credit Rs. 28.

COWELL'S HINDU LAW; a Treatise on the Law administered exclusively to Hindus, being the Tagore Law Lectures, 1870..... Rs. 15.

FIELD'S (C. D) CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE and INDEX of the INDIAN STATUTE BOOK, from 1834, with a General Introduction to the Statute Law of India. Rs. 21.

THOMSON (N. H.) on the LIMITATION of CIVIL SUITS IN INDIA ..... Rs. 13-8.

THACKER, VINING, and Co.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES.

COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, Quarto, size 12 by 9, best Turkey morocco, blind tooled ..... Rs. 42 0
DITTO, crown 4to, 9 by 8, best morocco, one large treble gilt clasp 45 0
MINIATURE QUARTO BIBLE, size 9½ by 8, best morocco, tooled, one broad treble gilt clasp 32 0
Ditto ditto with treble gilt clasp 14 0
FACSIMILE BIBLE, 9½ by 6, plain morocco, one clasp 22 0
FOOLSCAP OCTAVO BIBLE AND CHURCH SERVICES, plain morocco 14 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER, VINING, and Co.

MAPS, &c.

STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of EUROPE, on rollers, 6 feet 8 inches square ..... Rs. 40 0
STANFORD'S LIBRARY MAP of ASIA, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square 40 0
ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, by Walker, on rollers, 5 feet 8 inches square 40 0
BETTS LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, on rollers, 4 feet by 3, 10 8
Ditto ditto ditto folded book form ... 7 8
ALLEN'S LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, folded in case 32 0
KEITH-JOHNSTON'S MAP of INDIA, folded book form, with Index ..... Rs. 13-4.
COMMERCIAL CHART OF THE WORLD, Mercator's Projection. On rollers 40 0
K. JOHNSTON'S ROYAL ATLAS 72 0
Ditto HANDY ROYAL ATLAS 33 0
GEOLOGICAL MAP OF INDIA, in case 70 0

TENNIEL'S CARTOONS FROM PUNCH. New Series, Quarto ..... Rs. 13-4.

PUNCH—Twenty Years—20 vols.....Rs. 90

ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA, complete, 22 vols..... Rs. 150

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC, in Volumes, each volume containing about twenty-five assorted Songs and Pieces..... Rs. 7-8.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS; a great variety of new ones.

DICKENS' WORKS.—"Charles Dickens" Edition, 18 Vols..... Rs. 28.

CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BAGSTER'S BIBLES, &c.

SELECT LIBRARY OF FICTION.—Lists on application.

PRESENTATION BOOKS, handsomely bound and illustrated.

CHARTS, MAPS, ATLASES, &c.

STUDENTS' MANUALS. Edited by Dr. Wm. Smith..... Each Rs. 4-12

Gibbon's Decline and Fall of Roman Empire, Liddell's Rome, Hume's England, History of France, History of Greece, Old Testament History, New Testament History, Manual of the English Language, Manual of English Literature, Smaller Classical Dictionary, Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Manual of Modern Geography, Manual of Ancient Geography.

RECONNOITRING IN ABYSSINIA. By Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E..... Rs. 11-4

MAUNDER'S TREASURY OF KNOWLEDGE..... Rs. 5-4

ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES..... Rs. 6-12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore held by F. ASQUITH, dated 30th March '67, to sign per procuration BADHAM & Co., has been CANCELLED.

GEO. BADHAM.

9th February 1871.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M.

The President of the Society will occupy the Chair.

The Friends of the Mission are respectfully invited to be present.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY the 27th February instant, at 3 P.M.

To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th November 1870, and to consider a letter from the Members of the Committee of Shareholders recommending the valuable Services of the Manager in connection with their Report to the favourable consideration of the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 27th February, inclusive.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship MELPEMONE, Captain Whiting, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages, so soon as ready, will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Whiting will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

CHARLES WHITING, Master Ship Melpemone.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL, FORBES STREET, FORT, Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,) FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of th Visit rs to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from Rs. 6 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

WINE LIST.

CHAMPAGNE:—			
Veuve Cliquot	... ...	... Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.	
G. H. Mumm & Co.	... ...	... „ 29 per 1 doz. quarts.	
STILL HOCKS:—			
Laubenheimer	... ...	„ 16 per doz.	
Liebfraumilch	... ...	„ 20 „	
Marcobrunner	... ...	„ 24 „	
Rüdesheimer	... ...	„ 24 „	
Johannisberger	... ...	„ 30 „	
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	... ...	„ 36 „	
Do. do.	Blue capsule	„ 45 „	
CLARETS:—			
St. Estèphe Médoc	... ...	„ 9 „	
Chateau Bellevue	... ...	„ 14 „	
Chateau le Frands	... ...	„ 16 „	
Vray Canon	... ...	„ 18 „	
Chateau Larose	... ...	„ 22 „	
Chateau Leoville	... ...	„ 24 „	
Chateau Lafitte	... ...	„ 28 „	
BRANDY:—			
S. W. S. 1865..	... ...	„ 20 per doz. quarts	
Gauthier Frères	... ...	„ 24 „	
Blanchy Frères	... ...	„ 28 „	
ITALIAN WINES:—			
Sicilian Claret	... ...	„ 7 per doz.	
„ Sherry (Marsala)	... ...	„ 12 „	
Moscata	... ...	„ 14 „	
BEER:—			
Norwegian Ale, in 3 doz. cases	...	„ 6 „	
Vienna Beer

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	902 ex div
17,857	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	160
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	240
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	153
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
3,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	£20.12.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 6	£ 6.10.0	do.	Do.	7,300
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	£16.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,350	850	Nil.	Alexandria Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	11	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,270
200	500	all	90 do.	Do. New	280
400	1,000	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
350	3,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	1,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,500	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	1,000	1,000	2 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	420
125	2,500	all	200	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
32	2,000	75	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	1,000	all	150 p.c.	Vinevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,375
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,610
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	995
150	150	all	...	Broach Mills	275
300	3,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,405
750	1,000	all	...	Great Eastern	1,300
2,250	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit*	1,115
80	1,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,300
200	1,500	1,200	...	Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5p.c.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	415

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
5	191	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co. 95
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S. 10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100⅝
Do.	90 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	98
Four & half per cent (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Donel, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on furlough, from Peshawur.

Manning, Paymaster, 33th Foot, to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.

Welsh, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment, to appear before examination, from Surat.

Grois, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Deolalee.

Talbot, Lieutenant, Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.

Cumming, Lieutenant, Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.

Hall, Major, Central India Horse, on duty, from Goonah.

Fulton, Major, Royal Artillery, on furlough, from Delhi.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 9.

Walker, Captain, 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. Godfrey, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to England, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board there, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Percival Dowston Malden, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 27th January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonels from the 3rd February 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major George Edward Thomas.
Major William Creagh.
Major Joseph Miles.
Major John Miles.

Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Humfrey, Staff Corps, 26th September 1868, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotion is made in the General List, Infantry:—

Lieutenant Charles Leschmere Heathcote, 106th Foot, to have the position of Captain from the 7th December 1870, vice Atkinson, Cadre 25th Regt. N. I., deceased.

The name of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel Retired List, Edwin Andrews, (died 3rd December 1870,) who retired from the Service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Captain T. W. Sanders, Staff Corps, is attached to the Commissariat Department at a Probationary Sub-Assistant Commissary General, for duty until further orders.

Major W. C. Lester, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year from the date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Major H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 8th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, from date of departure in April next, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain Hall, Brigade Major, performed the duties of Assistant Quartermaster General, Poona Division of the Army, from the 12th to the 16th January 1871, inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Major G. W. Hassard, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 9th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 1st May next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. B. Seton, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Captain J. W. M. Anderson, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Ensign G. B. E. Radcliffe, H. M.'s 108th Foot, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Hare, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain H. B. Brooke, Madras Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain E. W. C. H. Miller, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. K. Maclachlan is brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Presidency from the 31st January 1871, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, from the date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. H. Bacon, Staff Corps, Assistant-Adjutant General, Mhow Division of the Army, for twenty months.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Shewell, Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Mhow Division of the Army, for two years.

Surgeon Major R. G. Lord, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Poona, for one year.

The following arrangements are made in the Quartermaster General's Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Morris, Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Army, vice Major Hogg, proceeded on six months' leave to Europe.

Major B. S. Pottinger, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Lieutenant Colonel Morris.

The Government of India has ordered that officers proceeding in command of parties of invalids and time-expired men from this country should, before disembarkation in England, collect all such stores as water bottles, havresacks, accoutrements, or any articles of equipment. They will render a statement accounting for every such article brought from India, and explaining the deficiencies; if any have been lost through neglect, the men are to be charged for them at half the original value. This return the officer in command of the detachment is to hand over to the Commandant at Netley, or other authority on the spot at the port of disembarkation, to whom he will be held responsible to account for the numbers of articles brought from India. The copy of return of stores placed in possession of the officer commanding the detachment on board will furnish him with information as to the numbers and original value of the stores in possession of the men of the party.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, consequent on the return of Captain W. E. Keays, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, from furlough, to have effect from 14th January 1871, the date on which he joined the Executive Commissariat Department, Bombay:—

Captain W. T. Keays, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, to be acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class.

Captain H. R. M. VanHeythuysen, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Lieutenant F. G. Bryant, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. A. Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, has been allowed leave for thirty days, preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe.

Mr John Kirk, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Zanzibar, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Zanzibar, until further orders.

Dr. Kirk received charge of the Zanzibar Political Agency from Mr. Churchill on the 12th December 1870.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Cowasjee Eduljee, second class Subordinate Judge of Waghra, in the Surat District, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, from 9th January to 28th February 1871, under Section 11 and Clause 1. of Section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Rao Bahadoor Pooroshotumrao Sidheshwur, first class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagherry, has been allowed sick leave from 23rd January to 1st April 1871.

Rao Saheb Krishnrao nadasteo to act as first class second grade Subordinate Judge at Ratnagherry, during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Pooroshotumrao Sidheshwur, on leave, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulvunt to act as second class first grade Subordinate Judge at Alibag, vice Rao Saheb Krishnrao Sadasheo, or until further orders.

Mr. Wamonrao Gunesh Bukhle to act as second class third grade subordinate Judge at Moorbar, vice Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Balvunt, or until further orders.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Shortt vacated his appointment in the Police:—

Major T. G. Coles to be first grade District Superintendent of Police.

Captain F. H. Segrave to be second grade District Superintendent of Police.

Captain G. H. F. Codrington to be third grade District Superintendent of Police.

Captain G. B. Simpson to be fourth grade District Superintendent of Police.

The Honourable Mr. G. A. Hobart and Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore respectively delivered over and received charge of the Khandeish Adalut on the 1st instant, before office hours.

Azum Munsookhram Pranjeewundass, First Carkoon of Mehmoodabad, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Kaira District.

Rao Bahadoor Mukunrai Monirai delivered over charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat to Khan Saheb Huzrutmia Budroodin on the 3rd instant, after office hours.

Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hurry and Rao Bahadoor Mukunrai Monirai respectively delivered over and received charge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad on the 6th instant, before office hours.

Rao Bahadoor Narayen Rowjee assumed charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Malwan on the 28th ultimo.

Azum Balkrishna Sewram, Acting First Carcoon of Basein, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna District.

Azum Abajee Narayen, officiating Head Carcoon of Bhewndy, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nilkunt Anunt Joshee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. G. W. Vidal acted as First Assistant Collector of Ratnagherry from 7th December 1870 to 6th January 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. Ramchunder Amroot Dugle acted as Second Assistant Collector of Ratnagherry from 7th December 1870 to 6th January 1871, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon Major J. Lumsdaine are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Notification, dated the 21st December 1865, under which the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on Shreedhur Visuji, then Moonsiff of Penn, in the Colaba Sub-Collectorate, and late Mamlutdar of Nuseerabad, is hereby cancelled.

Messrs. Saruplal Balakram Shribasram, Anna Moreshwur Kunte, B.A., and Balvant Gopal Bhate, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, are appointed temporarily for duty in the Jam setjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Mathews to act as Government Auditor and Inspector of Accounts of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sudashew Vishnoo, Overseer, second grade, having been convicted on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for a period of one year, is hereby declared to be ineligible for any employment whatever under Government.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain E. H. Mathew, R.E., Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. F. Kielhorn, Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Deccan College, has been allowed fifteen months' leave of absence, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH FEBRUARY.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	No ship	
	Cases	,,	,,
	Seeds	,,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolam & Cutch bills	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 2500 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Pimoorshaw	Winter	Calcutta, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	General Havelock (s.	Orewitz	Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
6 Sattara (s) ... Ballantine ... Bombay, Jan. 17.
Sophia Joakim ... Singer ... Bombay, Dec. 17.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 2,144 bundles iron hoops, Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Art Union, 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Greenwood (s), 38 cases portwine, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Medea, 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Wellesley (s), 53 cases claret, and 30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Poona (s), 9 cases drugs, &c., Thomson & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Simla (s), 1 case Europe saffron, Muncherjee and Aderjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Poona (s), 1 case watches, Rossclet & Co.
Delhi (s), 2 cases watches, Rossclet & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 51 bales cotton, Girdharilall Futaychund; 16 bales cotton, Nathumull Goverdhundass.
Duke of Edinburgh, 17 bales cotton, Visrambhoy, Ebram and, Co.; 95 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber.
Orlando (s), 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 10 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 1,800 bundles coir yarn, Sonderdass Mooljee.
Marizana, 15 bales cotton, Govindjee Premjee, 225 bales hemp, Hemraz Vagjee.
Sir Walter Scott, 20 drams red lead, V. Soares.
Wellesley (s), 10 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.
Bellona (s), 15 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preswerk & Co.; 70 bales wool, G. Hormusjee & Co.; 1,000 bundles galls, Vullubjee Jalman; 200 bales cotton, Soonderjee Mooljee.
Neera (s), 50 bales cotton, Framjee Sands & Co.; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 5 bale wool, Dewjee Purbut; 50 bales wool, Jetha Vurria; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 41 bales cotton, Jayram Dyal; 40 bales wool, Lalljee Inderjee; 89 bales cotton, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 62 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 10 bales cow hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 100 bales cotton, Damodhur Lilladhur; 90 bales wool, Damodhur Muthooradass; 100 bales wool, Nanjee Gopalljee; 19 bales skins, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.; 20 bales cotton, H. D. Freek & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
Austin Friars (s), 60 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 50 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Fazul & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 40 packages coffee, Hassum Khan; 23 cases mother of pearl shells, 29 cases gum ammoni, and 1 case moye teeth, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 500 bundles gall, Pragjee Bhanjee.
Poona (s), 6 packages silk, S. and D. B. Futtokia; 5 bales silk, Rehemobhoy Habibhoy; 7 cheds silk, Rehemboy Allabichhoy; 95 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 3 bundles silk, G. H. Jafferjee; 24 bales silk, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 332 pieces and 7 bundles E. teeth, Bavanjee Villybhoy; 108 pieces E. teeth, Adomjee Peerbhoy.
Neera (s), 6 packages Jumaagota, Hassan Khan.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Royal Visitor, 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poona (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Travancore (s), 6 packages fishmawa, Ladabhoy Rajubally; 28 bales cotton, Goolabuoy Balmookun; 49 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co.; 41 packages sharkfins, Khuifam Abdoola.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoin Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	... February	... 13	Saturday	... July	... 11
Do	... do	... 27	Do	... do	... 29
Do	... March	... 13	Do	... August	... 12
Do	... do	... 27	Do	... do	... 26
Do	... April	... 10	Do	... September	... 9
Do	... do	... 24	Monday	... do	... 25
Do	... May	... 8	Do	... October	... 6
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... do	... 22
Saturday	... June	... 3	Do	... November	... 6
Do	... do	... 17	Do	... do	... 20
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... December	... 4
			Do	... do	... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	... February	... 20	Saturday	... July	... 23
Do	... March	... 6	Do	... August	... 5
Do	... do	... 20	Do	... do	... 19
Do	... April	... 3	Do	... September	... 2
Do	... do	... 17	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... May	... 1	Monday	... October	... 3
Do	... do	... 15	Do	... do	... 16
Saturday	... do	... 27	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... June	... 10	Do	... November	... 13
Do	... do	... 24	Do	... do	... 27
Do	... July	... 8	Do	... December	... 11
			Do	... do	... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

EXTRA NOTICE.

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

GEN. TOM THUMB TROUPE
WILL GIVE
ONLY ONE MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 11TH FEB.

Doors open at 3; Performance to commence at 4:
Expressly for LADIES and CHILDREN, who cannot attend at night.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 3 | Pit ... Re. 1.
Stalls ... 2

Children under 10 years with Parents, Rs. 1.

NO PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NIGHT.

CONCERT, COLABA.

A CONCERT will be given at MORLEY HALL, COLABA, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, under the patronage of His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. The proceeds to go towards a Fund for putting up a railing around St John's Church, Sion.

By the kind permission of Major Corban the Band of H. M.'s 42nd Regiment will assist.

Tickets, Rs. 4 each, may be had of the Rev F. L. Sharpin, Chaplain; or the Stewards, Captain Carew of the Dockyard; Mr Glass, R. A. Colaba; Mr P. Chamber, the Observatory; Mr. Shaw, Army Scripture Reader.

Doors open at 8-30; Concert to commence at 9 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy ... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUTER—February 8th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of Frank H. Souter, Esq., Commissioner of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PANDAY—BOTTLEWALLA—February 8th, at Mazagon Castle, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee, only son of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, aged 20, to Baiaye, only daughter of Jeejebhai Dhunjibhai Bottlewalla, aged 15.—No cards.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—February 3rd, at Jeypore, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Y. Sinclair, H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., eldest son of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., Caithness N. B.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

LYELL—February 6th, at 55, Chowringhee, the wife of James C Lyell, Esq., of a son.

BAILEY—February 4th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of William Bailey, Esq., E I Railway, of a daughter.

HAWORTH—February 2nd, at 2, Harrington Street, the wife of J H Haworth, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

UPWARD—SAUNDERS—February 4th, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. H J Mathew, M A, Mr George Forbes Upward, of the Hongkong Bank, to Miss Annie Jane Saunders, second daughter of Paterson Saunders, Esq., Senior.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BERTRAM—January 21st, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Mr G Bertram, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COX—February 4th, at Madras, John Hurcombe Cox, Esq., of Madras Irrigation and Canal Company aged 26.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WACE—January 28th, at Lahore, the wife of Captain E G Wace Settlement Officer, of a son.

BEAUMONT—February 1st, at Indore, the wife of T Beaumont, Esq, M D, Residency Surgeon, of a son.

FAITHFUL—February 4th, at Agra, the wife of Arthur Faithful, Esq, Inspecting Post Master, Agra Division, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT—February 3rd, at Indore, the infant son of T Beaumont, M.D, Residency Surgeon.

NOTICE.

All Communications, Books, Remittances, &c., sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

In reading the Administration Report of the Resident at Hyderabad, one is reminded at every turn that the Hyderabad Government is Sir Salar Jung, and that the improvements which light up the pages supplied by the Resident are mainly due to the accident that the Nizam's Minister is a man of genius. In writing thus, we shall not be understood to cast any reflection on a succession of unusually able Residents. Whatever may be due to them, they will cheerfully admit that the right hand of progress in Hyderabad has been Sir Salar Jung. A man less able would have been obliged to spend his energies in maintaining a hold of power; but the Minister of the Nizam has braved or circumvented every intrigue, and at the same time has found means and methods wherewith to effect the marked changes recorded by Mr. Saunders in his soberly written report. Let the reader consider what is implied in these two facts. "When the father of the late Nizam was once reminded that his capital stood in need of sanitation, his reply was *Kudeem se Kaseef*, or, 'from ancient times it has been unswept.'" Last year Sir Salar Jung began the work of sweeping and improving; even got unto himself a Secretary Public Works Department; a beginning was made, and the process is to go on until Hyderabad rivals Lucknow "in the cleanness of its streets and the beauty of its public gardens." That is one fact, the other is the determination of the Nizam's Government to construct a State Railway to the capital—sign of a policy wide as the poles asunder from that which prompted a Nizam to say *Kudeem se Kaseef*. Every one will see how the miracle has been wrought. Something is due to "the greatest of innovators"; much to the counsels of the Residents; but most to the fact that Sir Salar Jung has a broad, trained, and keenly apprehensive mind, and a character at once courageous, pliable, and strong. The successful government of a native State, under British superintendence, must depend mainly on the accidental presence of such a man in a post of power. Most one wonders, how a Minister, not allowed to leave the capital, without permission, and not leaving it, on fact, except on rare and short excursions, has been able to prevent his mind from becoming narrow and his vision *borné*. May we not attribute it, first to his race, and next to his *quasi* English education, but mostly to the quality and vivacity of his intellect. The tour he undertook, when freed from the trammels imposed by custom and caprice, must have operated on his whole being like a magical bath, and flooded his active and receptive brain with new ideas. A man of sober judgment and measured practical purpose, it would be a lucky thing for India if her Supreme Government, including the department at home, had been animated by a similar spirit, and if they had shown as keen a perception of the practical as men like Sir Salar Jung. In that case they would not have run head over heels into deficits, nor have endeavoured to crowd into a decade the work of half a century. He had to overcome resistance to change; the Government of India has been seduced by the fanatical admirers of what they are pleased to call improvement; and, of course, they are now loud in their denunciations of the victim their arts estranged from the paths of virtue. The lesson should lead the Government to mistrust that eager, pushing race who are always full tilt after some new thing; who mistake a fidgety restlessness for statesmanship, identify novelty with wisdom, and insist that posterity should be saddled with the cost of their caprices.

That the changes produced in Hyderabad have been the slow growth of many years follows from the description of the Minister. Mr. Saunders has given an interesting account of them in a brief survey preceding the record of the year under review. He finds the relations between the Nizam's Government and the Resident, indeed the position of the Government, as represented by the Minister, totally changed. Much of this is due to the fact that there is a minority, that the old system died with the late Nizam, and left three able men free to provide a less irrational method for the conduct of affairs, and that the political atmosphere of India is much altered. A less irregular, a less unsystematic administration has been established; and with better machinery it may be expected that Sir Salar Jung will be able to surpass his previous exertions as a reformer. The Government has been strengthened by the support of Shamsul-Umara, "the acknowledged head of the party in Hyderabad affairs which may be said to represent the Nizam's personal views and interests;" and Mr. Saunders describes this powerful noble as one who aids the Minister under the new régime. This consists mainly in a division of labour—four departments, each having a head, or minister, having been created, the Revenue, Judicial, Police, and one oddly entitled the Miscellaneous or general department. It is too early to report on the measures adopted, but Sir Salar Jung has promised to report on them himself at the end of the current year. We may say, however, that Mr. Saunders observes initial measures of improvement in all the departments, and hints at others in contemplation. At all events, it is plain that the hand of the master is judiciously engaged in reducing a mass of irregularities to something like order; mending the administration of justice, looking after the revenue assessments, and restraining the encroachments and oppressions of private individuals; conserving forests; repairing tanks and roads; keeping an eye on the mineral wealth of the State; fostering education; trying to initiate the people into habits of cleanliness; and even bringing some sort of order into that chaos which is called the army of the Nizam. On all these points Mr. Saunders gives encouraging information; but he does not fail to note the obstacles—a large, shall we say foreign population, all armed; conservative habits, general apathy, the absence or non-employment of capital. Nevertheless, the impression derived from the report is that Sir Salar Jung has effected real and not showy improvements; and that he will effect more. His respectable division of "Reformed Troops," which may in time enable him to get rid of the swarms of irregulars and disarm or neutralize the Arabs and Rohillas and Sikhs, testifies to the thoroughness with which he works.

One interesting section, not in the report we have been considering, but in the report on the Assigned Districts, describes "the Wurdah coal fields." Their area, on both banks of the river, exceeds a thousand square miles In one great bed, extending over an area of 149 square miles, the average thickness of the coal is forty feet, in one spot seventy feet, and the total amount of fuel supposed to lie in this bed is 4,840 millions of tons! The amount considered accessibly workable is 484 millions of tons; and the seams have the great merit of lying near the surface. Moreover, there are valuable beds of iron ore in the Woon district, specimens of which have yielded from 53 to 68·5 per cent. of iron; and specimens of slag gave, under assay, as high a percentage as 34·8 of iron. Mr. Saunders quotes the following passage from a report by the Officiating Superintending Engineer Hydrabad Assigned Districts, and it will serve as a climax to these brief remarks —"The value of these discoveries," writes Major Mayne, "may literally be said to be incalculable. The existence of the iron ores, no doubt, has long been known; but from the difficulty of access to them, and the scarcity of fuel, and also from experiments in the smelting of iron in other parts of India, there was nothing very encouraging to attempt the working of them; but now it is shown that, alongside of iron of a most valuable description, for a length of ten miles or more lies the fuel to work it. A railway could be carried down to the very heart of these fields, at a comparatively moderate cost, and is now under consideration of the Government of India. By running it to Davergaon, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, only one river of any importance has to be crossed; and a railway could be constructed at a cost of about £4,000 per mile. These iron ores and coal fields are certainly deserving of the notice of capitalists; and every encouragement should be given to any [illegible] would undertake to commence work. No doubt, here lies the [illegible] Black country of Western India."

THE Viceregal Legislative Council did not meet on Friday last.

THE opening of the Oomrawuttee State Railway is fixed for the 16th inst., not for the 14th as has been incorr

in the previous five years. During the week 268 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Nos. reported birth in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	4
Fort, Southern	5,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,326	...	6	1	1	1	3	...	13	9
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Market	75,402	...	7	1	3	4	...	...	18	17
Mandvee	41,152	...	16	...	...	1	2	1	24	16
Chuckla	41,442	1	12	...	...	3	1	...	25	23
Oomburkharee	53,020	1	5	2	2	6	5	...	23	22
Dongree	60,230	3	9	...	4	1	...	...	18	14
Dhobeetalao	71,796	...	9	2	3	...	4	...	22	16
Pinjrapooree	29,626	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	6	2
Bhoolesh wur	50,282	1	8	1	1	3	1	...	24	16
Kharetalao	23,454	1	9	...	1	3	6	1	33	9
Koombharwara	23,080	...	3	...	1	3	1	...	10	12
Khetwaree	29,177	...	6	1	2	3	...	...	19	11
Girgaum	21,503	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	12	7
Chaupatee	6,124	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mahalukmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mazagon	21,794	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	8	13
Tarwaree	9,462	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	5	5
Naunkheepoora	81,675	3	20	2	5	9	7	...	62	36
Parel	7,002	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	7
Sewree	5,042	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Sion	12,078	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	6	4
Mahim	19,459	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	7	5
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Mazbour	32,982	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	...	1	...	1	8	...	16	...
Bombay	816,562	12	138	14	27	45	45	3	374	268
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		17	141	9	27	61	43	5	346	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accid. and Violence.	Total (inc. diseases specified here.)	Total Reported Births exc. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	9	1	...	2	1	1	17	4
Brahmin	1	6	1	1	...	2	...	15	14
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	8
Hindoo of other Caste	4	67	2	17	21	12	1	158	126
Hindoo out-caste	1	8	3	1	3	5	...	32	20
Musulman	3	32	3	1	15	17	1	102	64
Parsee	...	9	1	3	...	4	...	24	16
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
Native-Christian	2	6	2	3	...	2	...	17	9
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
European	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4
Negro-African	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	138	14	27	45	45	3	374	268
Corresponding week 1870	8	93	1	32	40	46	2	202	67

BARODA AFFAIRS.

We learn from the *Jam-i-Jamshed* that Mr. Gopalrao Myral, the newly appointed dewan of H. H. Mulharao, will get a salary of Rs. 60,000 a-year, and Rs. 25,000 as an allowance. It is said that Mr. Gopalrao has a claim of thirty lacs of rupees against the Government of Baroda. It is also mentioned that he was Prime Minister in the time of the late Shyajee Maharaj.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent, Kattywar, in a letter dated the 3rd inst., reported to Government that a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Sonpurree, the head-quarters of the Political Assistant in charge Eastern Division, on the 31st ult., at 9-10 P.M., and that it lasted for some ten seconds, and appeared to travel from E. to W. No damage to life or property had been reported. A slight shock was also felt at Limree on the same date at about half past 8 o'clock at night, and it lasted a second.

FOUNDERING OF THE S. S. MIMA THOMAS.

Government have appointed a Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant G. O' B. Carew, late I. N., to investigate into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the s.s. Mima Thomas, upon the southern part of Karanja Shoal on the 6th inst., whilst proceeding across the harbour to Nocar Point for cleaning purposes. The Court will assemble in the Fort Police Court on Thursday the 16th inst. at 2 P.M.

ROYAL APOLLO THEATRE.

A variety in the way of amusements for Bombay took place on Wednesday evening. It was the first performance of the "Thespian" Dramatic Society which, it was announced, has been newly "inaugurated;" and the entertainment was in the Apollo Theatre—another thing also new. The latter, we may explain, is one of the large sheds opposite Hammond's, at the bunder; it was done up for the occasion and made a very good hall. The Thespians consist of a number of amateurs who did really very well. The pieces they had selected were "A Rough Diamond" and "To oblige Benson," and there was any amount of laughter at them. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson took a part in each and contributed much to the success of the affair. The entertainment which, was under the patronage of Mr. Connon, Senior Magistrate, and for the benefit of the Scottish Orphanage, was very well attended. We congratulate the Thespians on their first appearance, and hope that, emboldened by the success thereof, they will go on and prosper.

TWENTY STRIPES FOR KILLING A CHUM!

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dholia, before the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart, Session Judge, Sikria Doorga and Ranjee Bhewsun, aged ten and thirteen years respectively, committed for trial by Mr. Venayek Dewkur, full-power magistrate in the district of Khandeish, were charged with having committed culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Toolsia, a boy about ten years of age. The Sessions Judge, at the close of the case for the prosecution, acquitted the second prisoner, and framed another charge against the first, viz., that of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Toolsia.

In his examination before the committing magistrate, the accused Sikria stated that he went with Toolsia to watch cattle in a jungle. It was the turn of Toolsia to watch the cattle, and Sikria, therefore, told him to take care of them when they were away. He did not listen to him. Sikria brought back his own cattle, and Toolsia got offended for his not bringing back his (Toolsia's) cattle, and used indecent language towards Sikria. The latter abused him also. Toolsia then gave three strokes on Sikria's leg with a stick and pelted him with a stone on his back. Sikria was extremely irritated, and beat his comrade with a stick on his back and head several times, and pelted him with three stones on his head, which caused his death. He then dragged the corpse into the bushes after pulling it on by his waist. The stones were smeared with blood, and the stick was broken in beating Toolsia with it.

The Session Judge, considering the accused's age, thought it was open to reasonable doubt at least, whether he had an intention of causing Toolsia's death, or the knowledge that death was likely to be caused by his act. This, he said, was also to be inferred from the nature of the instrument he had used, namely, a stick and stones, and no other. In his finding the Judge also remarked—The accused, though he claims a trial, yet very distinctly admitted in his examination before the committing magistrate that Toolsia and he had a dispute about the tending of some cattle, and that each abused the other. Toolsia struck him with a stick and threw a stone at him, which hit him, and thereupon he (accused) being very angry, struck Toolsia about four times on his head and back with a stick, and beat him on the head with a stone which killed him, and then he dragged away the corpse into some bushes. The evidence of persons who saw Toolsia's dead body, goes to show that there were about eighteen contused wounds on the head, and a pierced wound in the neck under the chin. It is impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that there was grievous hurt inflicted by the accused. The evidence entirely corroborates his confession before the magistrate, and there is no evidence which has even a tendency to disprove the truth of that evidence or of his own confession. He says, indeed, that the police beat him, and, therefore, he confessed to the magistrate, and that he told the magistrate that the police had beaten him, yet there is no ground for suspecting even that either of these two statements is true. It is a stereotyped line of defence taken up by the most ignorant accused persons, and cannot be treated as of any worth unless, at least, something should appear to make it seem reasonably probable. I think Sikria must have known that he was causing very severe pain to Toolsia by such wounding with a stone.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, found Sikria guilty of the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Toolsia, and that he had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and the prisoner was sentenced to receive twenty stripes with a light rattan, to be inflicted in the way of school discipline.

The High Court (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball) in disposing of the case, ordered the record and proceedings to be returned without interfering with them. Their Lordships, however, remarked that they did not concur in the reasons assigned by the Session Judge for altering the charge, and considered that the punishment which had been awarded was a very inappropriate one.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

On Monday there were in all 240 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 75 were under sentences from the High Court, 4 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 129 from the Police Magistrates, and 32 from Military Courts Martial. 161 of the prisoners were natives, and the remaining 79 were Europeans.

CHARGE OF DEFAMING Dr. BURJORJEE.

CONVICTION OF COOVERJEE LUDHA.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury concluded the trial of Cooverjee Ludha, a Bhattia merchant, who was charged under a number of counts with defamation of Burjorjee Dorabjee, a Parsee physician of Bombay, and with using language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The charges were varied under the different sections of the Penal Code, and recited the effected of the words which had been used by the defendant, which we need only describe, as hitherto as reflecting on his own personal character, and on the character of his wife and mother in particular, and his female relatives in general.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anstey and Mr. Branson for the defence.

Several other witnesses were called for the defence, and the prosecutor was also re-called to explain some points. This concluded the case, being its third day before the jury.

Mr. McCulloch afterwards addressed the jury in reply.

The Judge then summed up, in doing which he first explained the charges, and then remarked that the prosecution had been got up by Dr. Burjorjee with the concert or convenience of Navibhaee, the widow of Cooverjee's deceased brother, and that, in point of fact Cooverjee never uttered a single one of these defamatory words, that he never went into the street at the time in question, and that the evidence of Dr. Burjorjee and his witnesses was a tissue of wilful and malicious falsehoods. There was no escaping that issue. It was either a prosecution without any defence whatever, or it was a prosecution which was wilful and malicious, and was attempted to be supported by perjured evidence. Dr. Burjorjee had said that his story was true, that he had been defamed and criminally intimidated, and that he sought at the hands of the jury a testimony that his character, in the matter calumniated, was without reproach. If this were a suit brought on the original side of the Court in its civil jurisdiction, he should have no difficulty whatever in forming an opinion upon the evidence, as it had been given. There had been a direct conflict of evidence, but there was that in every contested case tried in civil suits in this Court. Where a party clearly proved one side it was generally most directly contradicted on the other, and a large portion of the evidence given in nearly every contested case must leave an impression on the minds of those who heard it that it was evidence the result of unblushing perjury. Therefore, had he to decide this case on the civil side of the Court he should have no difficulty whatever in deciding it, but as the gentlemen of the jury were not so familiar with the ways of witnesses in this Court he would endeavour, without reading over the evidence word for word, to point out for their guidance what appeared worthy of their consideration to enable them to arrive at a just conclusion in this matter, which affected not only the interests of Dr. Burjorjee himself but those of his wife and family. Dr. Burjorjee had told the Court that in 1851 he took his degree in the Grant Medical College, and that on entering the college his father raised an objection, which at that time was not so unusual as at present, against his attending the dissecting room. The precise limits of the power of a father over a son, and the length of time to which the paternal authority extended, were doubtful even in Europe, but he doubted not that the jury would agree with him, looking at the question from a scientific point of view, that in this difference between Dr. Burjorjee and his father Dr. Burjorjee took the right course and should be praised rather than blamed for having got rid of any prejudices which existed, by not only on entering the college but by attending the dissecting room, which he must have done before obtaining his degree. Afterwards he went to England, and carried on business there as a merchant for some time when he failed, as all persons in business may do. In Bombay, of all places in the world, it should not be cast in a man's teeth that he is unworthy of credit because years ago he compromised with his creditors. After compromising with his creditors in 1864, Dr. Burjorjee resumed his medical studies, attended the hospitals in London and became a Fellow of the Obstetric Society, a society especially devoted to the diseases of women. He returned to Bombay in January, 1870, and determined to practise that branch of the profession which related to the diseases of women to which he had especially devoted himself. He quite agreed with the counsel for the prosecution that there was nothing derogatory in the fact of Dr. Burjorjee or any one else turning his attention to that peculiar class of diseases. Such was the multiplicity of knowledge in the present day that persons found that they could conscientiously employ those talents which God had given them by selecting one particular branch of study, rather than endeavour as the late Lord Brougham did, to embrace science in almost all its branches. On the prosecutor's return he offered to take the house in question which had just been erected by the defendant, but declined to pay the large rent which the defendant asked. Eventually he rented the first floor from Manockshaw, a schoolmaster, who held a school in the building, and took a lease from the 1st June to the 1st December 1870. Manockshaw had 365 pupils, and surely the noise made by them must necessarily interfere with the comfort of the defendant infinitely more than the mere putting up of this board, which had nothing offensive upon it. After referring to the lease of the house, showing that defendant had been wrong in point of law from the first, and remarking that the demand by Cooverjee from Manockshaw for Rs. 100 additional rent for two months because the doctor had occupied a portion of the house was about as impertinent an interference on the part of Cooverjee as he had ever met with, his Lordship said it was essential for the jury to say whether Dr. Burjorjee was a witness who could be relied upon. For his part he should not hesitate to believe the thorough accuracy of his evidence. He gave the jury on this matter the benefit of his experience of native witnesses. If the gentlemen of the jury were of the same opinion there would be very little difficulty in settling the question. In cross-examining Dr. Burjorjee the counsel for the defence had tried to explain away some of the words alleged to be defamatory by asking whether his wife and daughters did not follow the profession of mid-wives in England. The insinuation was indignantly repelled by Dr. Burjorjee who said his wife lived as a lady while there, and his two daughters were educated under governesses. When there was no defence to a case it was very common to say that the prosecution was the result of a conspiracy; this was very easily said, but not quite so easily proved. The defence in this case was a direct denial of the evidence for the prosecution which was the only course open to them supposing that evidence was true. The evidence for the defence was not trustworthy, nor were the witnesses impartial.

After a brief adjournment the jury returned a verdict of guilty on all the charges, and the foreman said that the jury did not believe the evidence for the defence.

The prisoner was then put into the dock, having till now been beside his counsel. He said that as he had now been found guilty, he begged to apologise for what he had done, and to pray for mercy.

The Judge in passing sentence said—You have been convicted on the clearest possible evidence of intentionally provoking a harmless, quiet and inoffensive gentleman, and you have allowed evidence to be called on your behalf with which the jury have expressed themselves dissatisfied and which I believe, with them, to have been entirely fabricated. You are, I may tell you, liable to imprisonment for two years and to be fined also, but I trust that the punishment which the Court will award you will induce you in future to restrain your tongue from abusing your fellow citizens. The character of the evidence for the defence, though unfortunately too common now in this Court, as those who are in the habit of presiding in this Court know too well,—they know what an amount of perjury and fabrication of evidence there is in prosecuting and defending suits both civil and criminal—has been disgraceful. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you pay to our Sovereign Lady the Queen Rs. 1,000, and in default of payment that you be imprisoned for six months.

The fine was at once paid.

A New American Game.—A new game of ball has recently been introduced into Chicago, under the name of "American Cricket." The field is laid out like a cricket field, and the striker wields the willow instead of the ash. The bowler, who stands 22 yards from the striker bowls as in cricket. The striker, in making a tally, runs to first base, and then to third (dispensing with the second,) these being to the form of a triangle, and at a distance of 28 yards apart. There are no fouls to cause delays. There are six ball "overs." "Out, leg before wicket," is dispensed with. The prominent and attractive features of both the English game of cricket and the American pastime of base-ball are taken and rolled in one, thereby making a magnificent game.—*The Gentleman's Journal.*

INSOLVENTS.

Petitions have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Adum Rahimana, Joosa Rahimana, and Saboo Joosa, carpenters.

Khimjee Chapsey, a servant in the employ of Megjee Ludha.

Antonio Nunes, a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mariano Pereira, a cultivator.

Luckmichund Javare, and Dewjee Curumsey, who lately traded as general merchants in partnership with Bapoo Munordass, Laljee Ghega, and Urjoon Liladhur, under the name and firm of Bapoo Munordas.

Bhanjee Jewraz, Sewjee Bhanjee, and Damodhur Bhanjee, who lately traded as general merchants under the name and firm of Bhanjee Jewraz.

Dinshaw Ardasir, unemployed.

Shriput Myraljee, and Vitoo Heerobs, formerly dealers in flowers.

Thucker Dewchund Bhanjee, formerly a grain merchant.

Shuriff Ganjee, a merchant.

Moogbajee Morajee, a milk vendor.

Hajee Moti Khanoo, a hawker of woollen clothes.

Henry Johnston, a clerk.

Choonilall Pranjivun Ghandee, a broker.

William Hasset, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Jan Mahomed Nathoo, a washerman.

Vunarsey Nundram, a work-box maker.

Ebram Mahomed, a dealer in onions and potatoes.

Thucker Dosa Huriram, Ramdass Huriram, and Cullianjee Dosa, who traded in Bombay as grain merchants in partnership with the late Huriram Dewchund, and Moorarji Ludha, under the name of Dosa Huriram, and Huriram Dewshund; and in Lason, zilla Venchoor, under the name of Cullianjee Dosa.

Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistri, Bhicobaee his wife, Munchorjee Shapoorjee, and Rustomjee Shapoorjee; the first, third, and fourth named insolvents are carpenters, and the second is unemployed.

Anundibaee, widow of the late Soker Bapoo, and Banabaee, widow of the late Gopal Raghoba.

Thucker Shingjee Damjee, a grain merchant.

Ramchunder Soonderjee, unemployed.

Damodhur Nursey, a cocoanut seller.

Heerachund Mayachund, lately a merchant.

Moidin Ahmed, a petty broker.

Escob Noorjee, and Noorjee Escob, contractors for building and repairing houses.

Cullianjee Sungjee, a merchant.

Bhimsey Manock, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with Nensey Tricum, Cullianjee Bhimsey, and Nursey Chapsey, under the name and firm of Cooverjee Bhimsey.

Nowrojee Motabhoy, a liquor seller.

Hajee Abdool Casum, a coffee shop-keeper.

Lukhumsey Laljee, who lately traded in Bombay in partnership with Asaria Chutoorbhooj and Hunsraj Jewraj, as general merchants, under the name of Jewraj Luckhumsey & Co.; and also under the name and firm of Luckhumsey Lalji & Co.; and in Sholapoor in partnership with Rowjee Jewram, Asaria Chutoorbhooj, and Hunsraj Jewraj, under the name of Rowjee Jewram; now a petty broker.

Choonilall Jamnadass, a Gujarathi metta in the service of Panachund Purshotum.

Harcojee Hajee Tyeb, a general merchant.

Premjee Liladhur, a share broker.

Hajee Soomar Essack, and Dadeobaee, his wife; the first named insolvent is a dealer in clothes.

Jamsetjee Dosabhoy Mistry, who lately traded in partnership with Sorabjee Nowrojee, under the name of Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Company and Nowrojee Edulji.

Hurichund Hurishunker, a pensioner.

Dorabjee Pestonjee, a merchant.

Heerjee Kesowjee and Damjee Cullianjee, who lately traded as general merchants under the name and firm of Heerjee Damjee.

Dayabhoy Navulchund, unemployed.

Tookaram Luxumon, and Ettoo Tookaram, labourers.

Memon Ahmed Jooma, a servant.

Vukutchund Luckmichund, a merchant.

Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, a dubash.

Adumjee Rujubally, a sail maker.

Moosa Jooma, and Haroon Juma, dyers.

Megjee Bhanjee, a merchant.

Somjee Visram, a general merchant.

Bhagoojee Buyajee, a butcher.

Tricumdass Curumsey, lately a merchant.

Toolseydass Rowjee, a cotton merchant.

Dwarkadass Dyal, who lately traded in Bombay as a merchant in partnership with Vusonjee Runsordass, under the name and firm of Vusonji Runsordass.

Sugun Tulukchund, a broker.

Abdool Rahimon Esack, a dealer in toys, &c.

Jumal Chotoo, a fruit seller.

Mahomed Ally Rujubally, and Kikabhoy Mahomed Ally, tinmen.

Meeya Dadoo Dhondee, a vegetable seller.

Vincent Manoel (alias Manoel Fernandes), a clerk in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI.

The following extract from a private letter from Shanghai describes the destruction of the British Consulate there :—"On the night of the 23rd we suffered a terrible loss in the total destruction by fire of the British Consulate. The fire was purely accidental, and might have been extinguished had water been available in time, and had there not been unfortunate delay in the arrival of the fire brigades and the adjustment of hoses. The place had been insured, but the policy expired on the 15th December, and in accordance with instructions from the Foreign Office had *not* been renewed. No private property was lost to speak of, but all the archives are gone. A few only of the most important things were saved; such as title deeds, marriage registers, ships' papers, and the accounts of the current year. It was a splendid blaze, and the fire was so hot that only two out of six or eight safes were of any use, most of the documents inside being reduced to ashes. The two were Milner's patent fireproof: the others were marked 'fireproof,' but didn't stand the test."—*Pioneer.*

EFFECTS OF FISH DIET.

In a recent letter to the Board of Revenue, Madras, the Magistrate of Malabar reports an outbreak of cholera supposed to be the result of eating sardines! The idea at first does not recommend itself to the sane, but there is without doubt much in it. "Along the Malabar Coast of India and Ceylon," writes Dr. Day in a recent paper, "eating sardines has been thought to occasion poisonous symptoms; however, I found the species abundant at the Andamans where they are consumed as food with impunity." Nevertheless there can hardly be a doubt but that a fish diet—necessitating as it does the consumption of fish, whether fresh or stale, well cured or badly cured, is likely to endanger health, and indeed fish as sole or chief food has long been suspected of originating disease. In Bergen, where the population live almost exclusively upon fish, there are two large hospitals devoted exclusively to the treatment of patients ailing from the effects of bad fish. A scorbutic taint, so the *Lancet* says, is considered to ensue in some parts of Europe from a fish diet. Leprosy in the south of Spain is attributed to this cause. Amongst the fish eating Norwegians phthisis and struma are very common, while nearly every Esquimaux has scurvy.—*Pioneer.*

TORPEDOES.

The public had almost forgotten that there was in existence such an institution as the Indian Torpedo Committee, but one day last week an explosion took place in the Hooghly, which gave the rampart barracks of Fort William a shake, and was the result of a torpedo experiment. Colonel Hyde is president of the Torpedo Committee, and Admiral Cockburn having expressed a desire to see a torpedo exploded in the river, it was arranged that one should be "let off" at a goodly distance south of the Forte frigate, from which Lord Mayo, the Admiral, and a number of naval and military officers might view the experiment. The appointed time having come, the torpedo was fired from an old lighter in the river and without hitch or delay of any kind. Most of those present on the deck of the Forte were astonished at the effect produced, and it is the opinion of Admiral Cockburn that the explosion would have utterly destroyed the most powerful ship had she happened to be passing at the time, or anchored in contiguity. It is intended that a sufficiency of torpedoes for port and harbour defence purposes shall be stored in this country under proper arrangements as regards distribution and employment. It is gratifying to be able to think that the "torpedo" practically renders Calcutta unapproachable to an enemy from sea.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Feb. 6.

Holloway's Pills.—With the changes in the weather will come some trials to the constitution over which any one moderately observant may happily pass, provided Holloway's medicine be taken: when the first symptoms of disordered action or depressed feelings indicate a departure from health. These mildly purgative, yet powerfully purifying Pills are admirably adapted for literary persons, women and children, and for all whose occupations mostly confine them to the house, whose appetite is generally poor, and whose digestion is slow and imperfect. The directions apportion the exact dose for every invalid who may, with moderate attention, regain good health, and confidently point out to fellow-sufferers how these remedies will be their best mode of cure and our of course of diet.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

Second Day, Tuesday, 8th February.

Whip—

Mr. Manchester's Talisman	1
Mr. Raphael's Suliman	2
Mr. Dover's Young Secundor	3

The Trades' Plate, value Rs. 1,600, presented by the Tradesmen of Calcutta. Handicap for all horses. 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 100 on 1st November; 250 on 1st December, when the race will close; handicap to be declared on 9th January, and acceptances on 20th January. An additional Rs. 80 for all horses accepting the handicap.

——Karpos	1
Mr. W. W.'s Favorite	2
Mr. Dover's Castle Hill	3

Time—2 mins. 46 secs.

The Lottery Cup, value Rs. 1,000. Handicap for all horses. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 100; Rs. 80 forfeit. To close and name the 1st of November; handicap 9th January; acceptances the 20th. The winner to be sold for Rs. 2,500.

Mr. Seventank's w. g. Centurion	1
Rajah Poro Chunder Roy's Indian Star	2
Mr. W. W.'s Bellona	3

Dead heat, second place—1 min. 50 secs.

The Purse of Rs. 350. Handicap for all Country-breds. 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 80 on 1st November; ditto Rs. 160 on 1st December; handicap on 9th January; acceptances on 20th January. Rs. 80 for horses accepting.

Volano walked over.

Kajah Abdool Gunny Meah's Plate, value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. 2½ miles. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 10 lbs; on the day of the race 1 stone: three horses on separate interest to start, or plate withheld, and the winner of the Derby of the year to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 80 on the 1st September; Rs. 160 on 1st December; and Rs. 320 on 1st January, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for horses declared to start.

Mr. Raphael's Rising Star	1
Mr. W. W.'s Growler	2

Time—5 mins. 2 secs.

—*Pioneer.*

"THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF ASSESSMENT."

(*Indian Economist.*)

We have repeatedly given expression to the admiration which we feel for the Settlement Officers of India, and avowed our conviction that they are the very ablest administrative body of men in the world. Their education has been special and highly technical, their opportunity unique, and their work simply magnificent. Just as conspicuous, however, as are the merits of these gentlemen on the one hand, are the feebleness and incapacity of the revising authorities set over them, on the other. The critical faculty would seem to be positively dead on the part of those whose duty it is to revise the work of our Settlement Officers, and to report thereon for the guidance of the State.

The work of review, as it is now done, is so hollow and so perfunctory as to be a complete farce. Whatever the Settlement Officer has done or left undone, whatever he proposes or disallows, is all but certain to go up to Government, with the endorsement of the reviewing authority thereon. Instead of testing the work by the application of clear and definite and well-considered principles thereto, —reducing the settlements to an harmonious and consistent whole—they appear to pass the revising authority as a mere matter of course, and are handed up to Government for final sanction, with a few stereotyped complimentary remarks upon the judgment, energy, and ability with which the Settlement Officer has done his work. And yet it is upon this work of review that all the administrative power of the State, and the higher qualities of our statesmen, require to be concentrated. It is necessary to bring the recommendation of the Settlement Reports, in every case, to the test of some principle which has been ascertained and intelligently adopted for the regulation of our attitude towards the land. Such a principle is that which Sir George Wingate announces, when he tells us that our rule should be—to make the new settlements as liberal as the exigencies of the State will permit.

For want of some definite principle of this order for the guidance of the reviewing authority, to whom and *not* to the Settlement Officer its application belongs—the State has been betrayed into sanctioning a course of settlement proceedings in the Central Provinces, which ignores "the exigencies of the State" altogether as an element for consideration in the matter. Had the authors of these proceedings possessed a definite hold of their final end and purpose they would have seen, from the first, the impossibility of the course upon which they had entered. In their anxiety for the cultivator, they lost sight altogether of the necessities of the State, and of the fact that unless the land was made to yield a certain amount of revenue, there was nothing but bankruptcy before the provinces, or the casting of a local deficit from them upon the rest of the country. Neither Sir Richard Temple, nor Mr. Morris, nor Sir William Muir, seems to have discerned that the interests of the State needed to be cared for, as much as the interests of the cultivator. Practically, their principle, in opposition to Sir George Wingate's, has been—take care of the cultivator; and the State will take care of itself.

We could not more exactly express, we believe, the error that is embodied, and is being still made, throughout the country, in our recent settlements of the land. Instead of carefully considering the financial position of the Government, the difficulty of raising revenue by new and untried means, the capabilities of the land, and the fact that we are settling it for a generation of years to come, the inevitable growth of the expenditure of the State, the vast outlay to which it is committed upon public works, the precariousness of some of the sources of our income, and the fact that we may be overtaken at any moment by a desolating famine, or the great calamity of war—*instead*, we say, of such considerations intelligently and seriously being brought to bear upon these all-important land settlement proceedings, they are framed in the most careless possible spirit, and with a sort of *laissez faire* notion that if we only will take care of the cultivator, the State will take care of itself. This notion is one of those half-truths with which the world is filled to the ruin of the great public interests which such delusions commonly effect.

A Settlement Officer in these days has simply to shew that the assessment which he proposes is a mere quit-rent upon the soil to get his work sanctioned as a matter of course. Let one of these gentlemen come forward with a proposal, to levy, say, one-half the *true* rental of the soil upon the land in view of the necessities of the imperial treasury, or even for the purpose of important public works in the district, and his report will sound like a discord upon the ear,—and be promptly disallowed. Our Settlement Officers have come to discern this everywhere, and nothing is more common consequently than for them to propose deliberately rates of assessments which they know do not represent one-twentieth or one-thirtieth of the value of the harvests of late years. We have got into this reactionary mood towards the land from the ascendancy which the North-West famine of 1861 gave to a school of amiable doctrinaires at Lord Canning's elbow at the time, of whom the late Colonel Baird Smith and Sir Bartle Frere were the leaders with Sir Richard Temple for one of their chief disciples. The temporary ascendancy of this school has brought upon us the whole of our present embarrassments, and it will only be by the complete subversion of their influence that we shall obtain financial ease. To shew how delusive and purely perfunctory are the proceedings of the authorities who profess to review the work of our Settlement Officers when handing their recommendations up for sanction, we direct attention to the following facts.

If there are any two districts of India in which the conditions under which the land is cultivated, are directly the opposite of each other—they are perhaps Nimar and Raepore. In Nimar one-fourth only of the population is agricultural, three-fourths consisting of the urban classes. In Raepore, on the other hand, the population are all but wholly agricultural. Most of our readers, we suppose, will understand how enormous an advantage this fact gives the agriculturists of Nimar over those of Raepore. In the second place, Nimar is the thoroughfare of an immense traffic, with a railway also passing through it. Raepore, on the other hand, is the *ultima thule* of civilization, at the ends of the earth. It lies 180 miles beyond Nagpore, and has neither a road into it, nor out of it. In one word, every fact in the economic condition of the one district is favourable to the cultivator; in the other every condition of profitable cultivation is wanting. They have got a triangle however in Nagpore, left them as a legacy by Sir Richard Temple, upon which every land assessment in the provinces is sketched as a matter of course,—the result being about 6d. per acre as the right assessment of the land. Well, in both Nimar and Raepore settlement operations have just come to a close, and the assessment proposed by the officers respectively engaged in the work is as follows—

Raepore, by G. T. K. Hewett, Esq.	5 Annas.
Nimar, by Capt. Forsyth	10 "

The reviewing authority (Mr. Morris in both cases) assured the Government, under date of 22nd November 1869, that "the Settlement Officer of Raepore shows satisfactorily that the adoption of an average revenue rate of 5 annas per acre was warranted by the circumstances of the district," and recommended the settlement being sanctioned for 20 years, "the very low standard of 5 annas per acre being sufficient guarantee of the moderation of the assessment."

Five annas per acre is a very low standard in Raepore, and yet ten annas per acre is considered a just assessment in Nimar, where, if in any part of India whatever, the State might properly levy an English rental.

It may not be generally known that the Thames embankment, which is now, to a certain degree, an accomplished fact, was suggested a century ago. In a letter from Mr. Harris, M.P.—author of "Hermes"—to his son, who was then Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, dated March 5, 1771, he writes:—"An embankment for the river Thames is proposed, from Durham yard to the Savoy. The undertakers are Scots; and *therefore* the Common Council oppose them."—*Once a Week.*

THE LEVY OF AN EDUCATIONAL CESS IN BENGAL.

The following is the hitherto unpublished despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the above subject. We obtain it from the Calcutta *Observer*:—

To His Grace the Right Honourable the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 31st December 1869.

My Lord Duke,—With our despatches, Nos. 7 and 8, we transmitted to Her Majesty's Government a copy of correspondence with the Government of Bengal, on the subject of providing, from local sources, the means of extending elementary education among the masses of Bengal, and of constructing and maintaining roads and other works of public utility. We were assured by the Lieutenant-Governor that His Honor would apply himself to the consideration of the measures necessary for the imposition of the proposed local taxation, and the correspondence terminated with the expression of our hope that no delay would be allowed to take place in the adoption of the requisite legislative proceedings in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Sir Stafford Northcote, in his Despatch of the 28th October 1868, No. 22, expressed his full approval of the proceedings of the Government of India, as reported in the Despatches above mentioned, and added that he would await with interest our further communications on the subject.

3. We now transmit for your Grace's information a copy of further correspondence with the Government of Bengal.

4. In our original letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 237 of the 25th April 1868, we declared that we declined to [illegible] further the question of the necessity of providing instruction for the masses of Bengal, or what might or ought not to fall upon the imperial [illegible] stated that, while we would always be ready to [illegible] liberal spirit all questions that might arise [illegible] help that the Government could [illegible] give, we would "decline in future to [illegible] the effect of which would be to throw [illegible] burden of the cost of educating the [illegible] lieved, on receipt of the letter No. [illegible] 1868, that the Lieutenant-Governor [illegible] however, been already pointed out to the Government policy thus laid down by the Government [illegible] in paragraphs 5 to 9 of our letter to that Government, dated the 28th October 1867, No. 5,876. We annex have now learned, with extreme regret, that [illegible] paragraphs for ready reference. The [illegible] incorrect. [illegible] found recorded as No. 39 of our Educational Proceedings of October 1867.

5. The letter of the Government of Bengal of [illegible] April last, in which the whole question of the policy of imposing a local cess on

NOISE.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 7.)

The literature of our day is marked by a unanimous revolt against noise. Noise is denounced as an evil thing. Noise is indeed the arch enemy of the over-wrought brain, and most influential brains of our day are overwrought. It is one of the effects of culture to subdue social noise and all clamorous expression. Politeness is soon distracted, and whispers a shuddering hush, at sounds which would have passed unheeded by our robuster ancestors. People are gradually stopping their ears against all excited utterances. Shakspeare in his day recognised a spirit-stirring quality in the *ear-piercing* fife, and the old poets meant a compliment by the epithet *shrill*; but what pierces the ear offends at once sense and taste now, and shrilliness is maddening to our sensitive organization. Even within the century a great change has come over men's endurance of sound. Sympathies have turned into antipathies. Walter Scott enjoyed the frenzied rivalry of contending bagpipes. It acted on him as an inspiration. Little would he have heeded the barrel-organ, the despair and death of modern genius; he would have married it to immortal verse. No one can read his description of the banquet in Branksome Hall without perceiving how willingly he would have taken part in the festivity and raised his voice to the height of the occasion. His verse is out of fashion now; we need not apologize for quoting how, after the priest had pronounced his benison on ptarmigan and venison,

> "Then rose the riot and the din
> Above, beneath, without, within:
> For from the lofty balcony
> Rung trumpet, shawm, and psaltery;
> Their clanging bowls old warriors quaff'd,
> Loudly they spoke and loudly laugh'd;
> The hooded hawks, high perch'd on beam,
> The clamour join'd with whistle scream,
> And flapp'd their wings and shook their bells,
> In concert with the stag-hounds' yells."

It is this clatter of sound, this mingling of discords once inseparable from the very idea of revelry, which is so dreadful to modern nerves. A certain music was then evolved out of it which spoke to heart and brain; but our refinement recoils from the savage charm. What once quickened fellowship now drives to misanthropy, seeking relief in the silent, solitary vituperation of the pen.

And yet noise is a potent educator, as we cannot but observe where existence passes without it. And by noise we mean noise proper, not harmonized melodious noise, but clang, clatter, rumble, hurley-burley, and confusion. In the first place, noise quickens the imagination, and drives the hearer into comparisons. It is impossible to describe a sound but by likening it to something else.

> And his loud guns speak thick like angry men.

But without going to the infinite variety of grand, familiar, fantastic illustrations by which the poets bring sound home to our intelligence, we know that the ignorant and illiterate are driven to their similes, and hear two things instead of one, when once they would convey an idea of sound. A boy bellows like a bull, a tramp-ling overhead is the house coming down, a crack-voiced orator is a thousand penny-trumpets, a fusillade is like hand-clapping, a gang of turbulent navvies four hun-dred roaring lions. And for this same reason poetry and expression the noise must be of the chaotic, unintelligi-ble type, startling, surprising, biding its cause in a mystery, suggestive, not explaining itself. It is this that constitutes the excitement of a crowd in full speech, or cry, or tramp. It is a compelling thing, its noise has a thousand meanings and interpretations. Hence noise of men's making is more telling on most spirits, and a more effective sharpener of the ordinary intellect, than the sounds—grander but less intricate—of nature's more harmonious gamut, though the one illustrates the other as "the double, double, double beat of the thundering drum," "the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."

In the matter of noise, however, it is easy to have too much of a good thing, and the dwellers in noiseful town and court, the frequenters of crowded, rumbling, grind-ing thoroughfares, with nerves on the tenterhook, worn spirits, and faulty digestions, are so circumstanced. Noise is to them such a positive evil that they believe it is a universal one; or, at least, that as the tyranny of pri-vation is milder than that of infliction, they are justified in silencing the joys of ruder men. But there are conditions of life and haunts of men where silence is so prevailing, where the ear is so rarely filled to satiety, that those who note it become alive to a want, to an appetite unsatisfied. The system which is never expos-ed to an excess of sound misses a stimulus, a certain accord of brain, heart, and lungs necessary to a full sense of life, and without which the soul never arrives at its full capacity, either for feeling or sympathy. Such existence is sluggish. In many orderly villages where authority holds a tight hand over its dependants noise is disreputable, because there is no provision made for respectable noise in any healthful quantity. There are no games, no recognised gatherings where shouts can pierce and echo and reverbate; no village band, no bells or bellringers, no crashing organ, no choir of the old manly braying sort. Even the jovial cries of har-vest home are discountenanced as beery, and the harvest supper is commuted into so much beef and pudding to be eaten quietly and decorously at home. Tumult, even in the shape of fun after a hard day's work, soon catches an illicit ring to ears steeped in silence, and is snubbed as threatening to rurals. Within doors the effervescence of eager, high-toned chatter is unknown, for ploughmen never converse, and the silent rustic sinks into his chimney corner debarred by the dog-tax from the once-cherished luxury of a yelping cur, his only chance now of a stunning body of sound reduced to crying children and the perpetual dropping of an angry housewife.

Rustic genius is seldom steady, the craving for sound so essential to its development too often leading it to turbulent scenes. Wherever noise was loudest, there was Bunyan the scapegrace. Hence he entertains his pilgrims with shoutings and trumpets as a forestaste of heaven. "Can heaven be happier than sitting in the public with a jug of ale and the fiddle going?" asked a young collier of his mate Bill—an inquiry which implies conscious expansion of the faculties under the harsh, but stirring, spell of gruff voices and scraping catgut. It may be noted that the best unaltered hymn-writer of our language was a black-smith, the beat and clang of the anvil doubtless affording an out-let to imprisoned poesy which might never otherwise have found a vent. The idea of religion in the un-learned mass who pass their lives in silent, solitary occupations is so inseparably associated with noise that it is almost hopeless to instil the one without some said from the other. The preacher must fill their ears if he would get at their feelings and understandings; they must sing, and the singing must rise into hallooing, before emotion can be stirred, or the sense of it find its way to heart and veins.

To the dwellers in rural solitudes we may imagine the charm and intellectual fillip of marked-day. The confusion of sound brings a new sense of life and brotherhood; the crack and crash, the rattle and grind-ing of wheels, the multitudinous cries, the snatches of talk and laughter, the tread of numbers, and, over all, clocks and chimes and bells, each sound demanding, thought-to-be-coming to be heard, and diverting the ing into a busy-bee-like unity of purpose,

> Where all is hum and buzz from morn till night.

Our markets have a national influence quite beyond what eye can count or statistics reckon. Artisans have perhaps too much noise; not that we hear them com-plain of it. We believe that a silent factory, with no rush of steam, no rattle of machinery, no hum of revolv-ing wheels, would be oppressive. Noise is as powerful a sedative as it is a stimulant; no monotonous work is long endurable without it.

But it is an affectation to rest the plea for noise on its use and appreciation by the lower orders. All peo-ple, even the most flinching, sensitive, and querulous, like to have their ears filled with sound, if it is the sort that pleases them. Spirits always mean noise. Mirth is outspoken, so are hope and expectation and vitality of every sort. Miss Austen remarks that "everybody has their taste in noises as in other matters, and sounds are quite innoxious or most distressing by their sort rather than their quantity." The good lady who shrank from the domestic hurricane at Upper cross, and resolv-ed never to call there again in the Christmas holidays when the boys were at home and everybody spoke at the pitch of their voices and nobody was heard—a hub bub characterised by the delighted grandmamma as "a little quiet cheerfulness"—made no complaint when she drove into Bath a few days later amid the dash of carriages, the heavy rumble of carts and drags, the bawling of newsmen, muffin-men, milk-men, and the ceaseless clink of pattens. These were noises belong-ing to her winter pleasures, and her spirits rose under their influence. Owing to their greater vivacity of temperament, most European society is more noisy and carries on conversation at a higher pitch than we do. "Who can keep their good humour at an English visit?" cries the French-titled lady in the comedy; "they sit as at a funeral, silent, in the midst of many cro-ches"; and though we have found our tongue since then, it may be due to the indispensable music which, acting in the vulgar capacity of mere noise, succeeds in raising our pitch to that of more excitable nations. We have heard that in the East to talk your loudest is a point of ceremony and good manners. Who can tell but that this, and their clamorous mourning, is the neces-sary reaction from monotony of scenery and life? Their discordant instruments may have the same meaning.

It is a misfortune to be abnormally sensitive to noise, and often affects the character unfavourably, making it cynical and uncouth. It is one of the points on which men will think themselves standards, and decline to believe that noise-lovers can have anything to say for themselves. To aver, for instance, that you find proud, exulting excitement when "the many rend the skies" round the hustings, or in the turning of a prodigious orchestra, or the swing and sway of a peal of bells overhead, or even in the full chorus of a meeting of choirs, when each village contingent resolves to make itself heard above the din of voice and organ or die for it, is to incur not only contempt for your taste, but disbelief; it is not the enjoyment you describe, but some malignant triumph over more exquisite organiza-tion—a sheer love for torture.

Nature's noises are less repugnant to this form of refinement. Men may like a thunderclap, or the roar of Chisel Beach, or the wind on a hill top, or a torrent tumbling from a height, without shocking any body's susceptibility; though all noises, if they are but loud enough, have much in common. The most trying of all noises, the mere contact of loud, harsh, saw-grind-ing voices, often sounds us not only through the ear; it wounds our self-respect and sense of propriety. If the speakers were really cockatoos we could stand them better. In some houses noise is such an offence that children grow up altogether missing a topic. It is of course indispensable that they should learn to be silent in fit time and place; but some shrinking natures so dread reproof and expostulation that an undue snubbing in this particular stills them for life and induces a morbid temperament. We miss a flash in the eye, a spring in the step, a ring in the laugh, which a little noise indulged in at old times might have instilled into the system. Children need freedom of voice to gain free-dom of thought. These victims of silence grow up creepy. They are of those "Che non traggon la vece viva a denti," and want courage to assert themselves. And it is this consideration, the conviction that noise is one of nature's invigorators, that prompts us to defend it against its legion of enemies. Making a noise in the world is no figure of speech. Let two men be equally gifted in all respects but voice, and give one a powerful organ and the other a weak one, and the man of physical power will be miles a-head. He, indeed, can always take care of himself. But it is lawful, recognised noise for the million who live remote from the turmoil of cities, which we plead for as one of the important elements of healthful life along with fresh air and pure water.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 1/2d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 5/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 1/4d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 1/8d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, Ameri-ca, &c. ..... 1s. 10 1/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on applica-tion at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 1st February 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per [illegible] on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Inter-est thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on Lon-don and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN CO[illegible]

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct [illegible] whose address is given.

INTEREST

On Current Deposits [illegible] per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 0[illegible] but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months ..... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1868.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,800,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MER-CHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GE-SELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES :
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT :
Right Hon. Lord LAWRENCE, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH :
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Haikett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Ewen Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON :
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
[illegible] Esq.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Thomas Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deichsoer.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor :
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITORS :
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER :
David Smith, W.S

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have es-tablished a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Share-holders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of :—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 con-sisted of :—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divi-ded amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz. :—
H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
R. E. Colls, Esq., Solicitor.
John P. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Cal-cutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	...	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Diesapore	...	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts		...Archd Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)		...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...	...Messrs. C. Rhand & Co.
Mirzapore	...	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	...	...W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,

86, LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings for-warded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes make them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts. Offices in Dean Lane.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at

CUTLER, PA[illegible] Co.'s
EXTRA D[illegible] AGNES.
[illegible] DRY.
[illegible]NCE OF WALES.
As s[illegible] Qts. Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19-6
[illegible], Ball, or
" 30 " 16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
[illegible]KLING—HOCK NONPAREIL ..... Rs.	40	Rs. 22 0
" MOSELLE Do.	40	22 0
" Do. MUSCATEL	36	19 8
STILL—MOSELLE BRAUNEBERGER	25	22 0
" HOCK JOHANNISBERGER	42	—
" MARC-BRUNNER	34	—
" FORSTER TRAMINER	34	—
" ROSENHEIMER	24	14 0
" HOCKHEIMER	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—CHATEAU MOUTON ..... Rs.	30	0 Rs. 16 0
" " RAUZAN	25	0 14 0
" " PALMER	22	0 12 0
" " LAROSE	19	8 10 0
" ST. JULIEN	17	0 10 0
" CANTENAC	15	8 9 0
" LEOCC	13	8 —
" HAUT SAUTERNES	22	0 13 0
BURGUNDIES—CHAMBERTIN, Red	32	0 17 0
" NUITS, Red	26	0 —
" MACON, Red	21	0 —
" CHABLIS, White	26	0 14 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule ..... Rs.	32
" Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
" Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	24
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

AH AMONTILLADO, extra quality ..... Rs.	32	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32	0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28	0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22	0
" Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22	0
" Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22	0
" Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
" White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
MARSALA, VIRGIN	15	8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	38	0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule ..... Rs.	36	0 Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30	0 —
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24	8 14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18	0 10 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White ..... Rs.	40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

AN English MAID SERVANT wishes to MEET with an ENGAGEMENT to proceed with a Lady to England. Good references. Terms—Passage paid and a douceur on arrival. Address, "G. P.," Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT (European), as SALESMAN, for a General Merchant's business.—Apply by letter to A. B. C., care of "Bombay Gazette," enclosing Testimonials.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the DELHI AND LONDON BANK, and just vacated by Messrs. KUKELEN, FREDERICKS & Co. Also commodious GODOWNS, well adapted for Shops. Goods stored in these premises can be insured against fire at little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, at the Godown of the under-signed, about FIFTY TONS of First-class HOOP IRON, 1¼in. wide, No. 18s gauge, for binding Cotton Bales.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

6, Rummun Street.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8¼ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch saw, complete.
For further particulars app y to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Rummun Street, Bombay.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Moir's Gelatine—The only pure article for the quality of their which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provi-sioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN :—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertise-ments.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Hoshungabore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in the Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Bawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the fol-lowing

AGENTS—
Bombay and Poona :—MESSRS. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

NIELGHERRY AGENCY.
For the Purchase, Sale, and Supervision of Houses, Estates and Lands, and attending to the wants of Visitors. Address MR. J. B. KENRICK, Ootacamund.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, up to the 20th instant, for the construction of an IRON WATER TANK for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, 47 feet by 32 feet, and 3 feet high.

Particulars may be learnt on application at the Executive En-gineer's Office at Poona.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Poona, 7th February 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGN-MENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HAR-BOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thakersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policy-holders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an ac-count to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums so be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,
The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.
See that it bears the signature of
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,
Surpasses all crude spices for making
CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on
CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BASS'S BEER, in HOGSHEADS,
Just landed in Prime Condition.

☞ As this is the LAST SHIPMENT of the SEASON, orders should be sent WITHOUT DELAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. BULL AND CO.,
No. 1, Meadow Street, and No. 1, Hummum Street, beg to ANNOUNCE that they have added to their business a De-partment for the SALE OF

OILMAN'S STORES,
WINES AND SPIRITS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
GYMKHANA KIT,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Messrs. BULL and Co. conduct their business on the principle of selling
FIRST CLASS ARTICLES
AT
THE LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES,
and hope by Reasonable Prices and Personal Attention to merit in this New Department of their Business as well as in their Out-fitting Department a fair share of patronage.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

BULL AND COMPANY.

HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE,
RECEIVED OVERLAND.

Cash. Rs. A. P.		Credit. Rs. A. P.
0 14 0	per lb	1 0 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CUR-RENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the AR-TICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wish-ing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physi-cians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a com-petent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.